

## The News.

The great storm that prevailed at the East, yesterday and last night, has effectually knocked the telegraph out of joint, and left us without any exciting war news, so that we can go to church to-morrow and listen to the sermon without having in the under current of our thoughts, anything about the doings of Grant, Sheridan or the gallant Sherman. These exciting war times keep the nerves up to such a tension that it is a relief, once in a long while, to be let down to the plain, matter-of-fact concerns of life with the consciousness that all is well with the armies of the Union.

Gold closed \$1.04.

## The Judicial Election.

We print elsewhere the official proceedings of the convention that met at Elkhorn on yesterday, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to be supported at the April election for Judge of this Judicial Circuit. The choice fell upon Colonel William P. Lyon, of Racine. We think the selection a good one, and that Colonel Lyon will make the strongest run of any man in the district, against Judge Noggle. He served two sessions as Speaker of the Assembly, and discharged the duties incumbent upon him with ability, fairness and impartiality. If he accepts the nomination thus tendered to him, and the people of the district see fit to elect him, he will undoubtedly hold the scales of justice so evenly as to honor himself and do credit to his constituency. He is at present Colonel of the 13th regiment stationed at Huntsville, Alabama.

Judge Noggle is already in the field as an independent candidate for re-election. Of him it is scarcely necessary to speak. He has been a resident of Rock county almost as long as it has had residents at all. He is personally known to almost every man, woman and child in the county, and has been upon the bench, for nearly seven years. Of his ability, fitness, honesty, and uprightness as a man and a Judge, the people have had the most ample opportunities of judging for themselves. The evidences of his popularity may be found in the very numerous signed call that we published some weeks since, embracing almost the entire bar of the circuit (including the name of Col. Lyon himself) together with the names of the Grand and Petit Jurors, county officers, &c., &c. To this respectable call he has responded, in now fairly before the people, and the press of the circuit are almost a unit in his favor. We think he will be re-elected by a large majority, although our opportunities for forming a correct opinion have necessarily been somewhat limited. As the case now stands, we consider the two candidates eminently worthy of each other's steel, and so far as they are concerned, the canvass may be carried on good naturedly on both sides, leaving the people to decide the question as shall seem to them best, and in their decision all ought to cheerfully acquiesce.

**WISCONSIN POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.**—Among the confirmations of Postmasters, made by the Senate before its adjournment, were those of O. Z. Olin, at Waukesha; David W. Ball, at Monroe, Green county; L. J. Fisher, at Beloit, Rock county; Jedediah Bowen, at Ripon, Fond du Lac county; John Hollingshead, at Mineral Point, Iowa county; and J. M. Burgess, of Janesville.

**RACINE COUNTY JUDGE.**—Hon. John B. Adams, the present incumbent of the probate bench of Racine County, is supported by all parties for re-election. The *Advocate* and *Journal* both have his name at the head of their columns.

**MARYLAND SENATOR.**—The Hon. John A. J. Creswell, a member of the late Congress from the first district, has been elected United States Senator from Maryland. He is a radical anti-slavery man. Montgomery Blair was his opponent.

The wife of the rebel General Ewell has arrived in St. Louis. Ninety thousand dollars belonging to her, in one of the banks of that city, was seized by the Provost Marshal a short time ago.

**FIRE AT WHITEWATER.**—The vinegar works at Whitewater owned by Kerz & Lewis, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday evening. Loss \$1,800; insurance \$1,200.

In the lower house of the Wisconsin Legislature—strongly Republican—yesterday, the resolution asking Vice President Johnson to resign was adopted by a majority of 21.

Mrs. Gen. Grant, Mrs. Stanton, Mrs. Griffin and about twenty more ladies witnessed a review of the left wing of the Army of the Potomac recently, in light spring bonnets.

The Legislature of Michigan has passed a joint resolution to submit to the people, at the fall election of 1865, an amendment to the Constitution to allow negroes to vote.

The Boston Post starts the story that Colonel Baker, the War Department detective, is the Baker who shot Bill Poole several years since in New York.

John Brown and his thirty thousand dollar tobacco factory at Baltimore have been taken for fraud on the internal revenue.

General A. J. Smith's command were at New Orleans on the 10th instant, ready for the contemplated movement on Mobile.

## The Janesville Gazette.

VOLUME 9.

JANESVILLE, WIS., SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1865.

NUMBER 24.

## Judicial Convention.

At a convention of delegates from the several assembly districts of the first judicial district, held at Elkhorn, on the 17th of March, 1865, Hiram Bowen, of Rock, was appointed chairman, and I. F. Mack, Jr., of Green, Secretary.

On motion of John Winans, a committee of three was appointed by the chair, on credentials, consisting of J. Winans, John A. Perry and John R. Bennett.

The committee reported the following delegates in attendance: Rock County—1st Assembly District, Daniel Johnson, Jonathan Corey, 2d Dist. Ezra Goodrich, John R. Bennett, 3d Dist. Guy Wheeler, Edward Inman, 4th Dist. S. L. James, 5th Dist. Hiram Bowen, John Winans, 6th Dist. Wm. H. Tripp, Anson Rogers.

WALWORTH COUNTY—1st Assembly District, William Hollingshead, S. H. Van Schaick, 2d Dist. Charles Hollingshead, John Fornis, 3d Dist. Charles Wales, 4th Dist. N. Bell, John A. Perry.

GREEN COUNTY—1st Assembly District, I. F. Mack, Jr.

RACINE COUNTY—1st Assembly District, W. G. Roberts.

The report was received and adopted by the Convention.

On motion of Mr. Winans, the Convention proceeded to an informal ballot for Circuit Judge.

On motion of Mr. Bell, the Chair appointed Messrs. Wm. Hollingshead and Jonathan Corey, tellers.

The informal ballot resulted as follows: Col. Wm. Penn Lyon, 10; scattering 3.

On motion of Mr. Bennett, Col. Wm. Penn Lyon, of Racine county, was unanimously nominated as the candidate of this Convention for Judge of the First Judicial District.

On motion a committee of three was appointed by the Chair, consisting of Messrs. J. R. Bennett, of Rock, John A. Perry, of Walworth, and W. G. Roberts, of Racine, as a committee to inform Col. Lyon of his nomination.

On motion Hiram Bowen, of Rock, I. F. Mack Jr., of Green, H. F. Smith of Walworth, were appointed a committee to draw up an address to the voters of the district, and to attend to the printing and distribution of tickets.

On motion of I. F. Mack, Jr., it was ordered that the proceedings of this convention be published in the several newspapers of the district.

On motion of J. R. Bennett, the Convention adjourned, sine die.

Hiram Bowen, Chairman.  
I. F. Mack, Jr., Secretary.

Hon. Moses F. Ockell, of Brooklyn, one of the few Democratic representatives in Congress who voted in favor of the Constitutional Amendment prohibiting slavery, made a noble speech on the subject, in which he said:

"From our present standpoint, the error of thus having yielded to the slave power of the South is clearly seen by the nation, and more keenly felt by the Democratic party. I need not say to the intelligent men who surround me that, if the party North had resisted this encroachment upon the religious belief and Northern sentiment forced upon us by the South, the war now waging would never have been inaugurated. Better for our country and the race had we exerted the power and manhood at an earlier period in our history."

A single day's issue of the *Memphis Bulletin* contains the following specimen of Southern barbarism: Two white men hung; two negroes hung; one Union man murdered; two negroes whipped almost to death; a mulatto man whipped to death; and his master's house robbed; an unknown number of men carried off for conscripts; negroes whipped; hundreds of bales of cotton burned; and robberies too numerous to mention.

By an order of the War Department, all volunteer officers who are not mustered out at the exact date of the expiration of their enlistment, must remain in service until the end of the war or until the acceptance of their resignations. No officer is allowed to retain his commission beyond the term of his enlistment and then retire, making a personal convenience of the service.

A WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT says it is known that Secretary McCulloch has determined to put down the price of gold to a just relation to paper, but not to do this in haste; indeed, to take just care that the fall be not so rapid as to precipitate ruin upon any interest. But, in view of the settled policy of the Treasury Department, it is regarded here as wise for all men in business to unload their burdens betimes, and be cautious in assuming new ones.

ENLISTMENT OF REBEL SOLDIERS.—Efforts are making in Chicago to enlist 2,000 rebel soldiers in Camp Douglas, and credit them on the quota of the city. Such enlistments are said to have been made at Rock Island, and credited to localities in Illinois.

In giving a list of the papers the other day, in this Judicial Circuit that supported Judge Noggle for re-election, we omitted the *Kenosha Telegraph*, one of the soundest and most reliable papers in the district.

PRENTICE says the rebels throw some of our railroad trains off the track, but they can't throw Sherman off.

A man in England is on trial for chaining up his wife in a shed repeatedly, when she was drunk.

## Present Condition of Charleston.

[From the Charleston Courier, March 2.]

At the present time one cannot walk through the streets and avenues of Charleston, and say he has had presented to his gaze a scene of attractive beauty. On the contrary, he would doubtless declare that whatever was once inviting and enchanting within the limits of the place is now made tasteless and charmless, either from influences which have worked directly on the objects themselves or those which have affected their surroundings. Nearly all of the dwellings in the lower districts have a silent, barren look about them, which tends to impress the observer that he is groping among the ruins of some ancient city. The dwellings in the upper districts give us a more lively aspect, which is certainly a refreshing contrast. Of the palatial residences in the vicinity of the battery very little remains of their magnificence save the enviable sites upon which they are erected. Fire, shot and shell have each had a hand in completing the work of desolation. The whole lower section of the city needs restoration and rebuilding. Mortar, brick, stone, and lumber are everywhere requisitely in order to make the dwellings and stores fit for use. The streets, too, are not what they once were. In good weather they are unrecognizable to a sufficiently had condition to vex any one who rides over them, but when they are made wet and sloppy with rain, their condition is truly horrible. In some of the streets, particularly a portion of Broad street, matters are made worse for the reason that the rebels removed the paving stones, which they applied to the building of earthworks. Huge articles may be seen in a number of the streets—the effect of ploughing shells. In course of time doubtless all these things will be brightened. The houses and streets will assume a tidy and clean appearance and the localities put on an air of activity. Now is the time for the citizens to display their zeal and industry. There is much to be done, and the work cannot be commenced at too early an hour. If they are desirous of engaging in business, the first step to be taken is to fix up the stores and warehouses. Charleston, notwithstanding its present gloomy appearance, is destined to be again a busy center of trade, and in view of all this the people should make plans and arrangements accordingly.

AN ISLAND GREENAMULIST.—Mrs. Warren Porter, of Greenfield, Mass., who has been in a condition resembling a sleep for eighteen weeks, awoke a few days ago. She states that it was the will of God that she should go into that state, and that on Thursday he revealed it as his will, that she should awake, and she awoke. She also states that she has known all that has been said and occurred in her presence during the whole time. Some pretty severe experiments have been used to bring her to consciousness, by electricity and other agencies, but she has withstood them all. Hundreds of physicians, quacks, clairvoyants, spiritualists, and others, have visited her during the time. Her disease has proved to be a species of religious insanity, well known to medical men as appearing to persons in the state of hypnosis. She concluded that she had waked up too quick, and went to sleep again.

A CHARMING FASHION.—In England and France the newest thing in the fashionable world are breast and scarf pins and earrings, made out of the bright green and golden beetles from Brazil, and the feather flowers made from the bright plumed birds of the tropics and from the peculiarly brilliant humming-birds found near Rio Janeiro, Bahia, and on the Amazon. The latter are most brilliant ornaments, and like the tasteful feather flowers of Rio Janeiro, are either worn in bonnets or in garters. The effect of the humming-birds, when at night is most wonderful and brilliant, seeming as if the head was adorned with the richest opals. We have heard that Mrs. Agassiz recently received from Rio Janeiro a wreath of flowers made from the breasts of the ruby-topaz humming-birds, and it required no less than fifty-six of these winged jewels for this purpose.—*Boston Journal*.

The citizens in Northern Iowa are at war with the Illinois Central railroad, and have been holding a Merchants' and Shippers' convention at Dubuque to protest against the unaccommodating spirit that thoroughfare manifests towards them. It was learned that it costs from \$13.00 to \$20.00 a ton to transfer freight across the Mississippi, and resolutions were passed to the effect that a bridge should be speedily constructed, and that, meantime, a boat should be procured for the purpose of transferring loaded cars from one side of the river to the other, until such a structure can be built. The people of Dubuque offer \$100,000 for the first corporation that will build a rival railroad from the lakes to that city, besides giving it the entire freight and passenger business of Northern Iowa.

They tell a good story of a Hoosier officer, who, on receiving a note from a lady, requesting the pleasure of his company at a party to be given at her house, the evening designated, took his volunteers and marched them to the young lady's residence. When it was explained to him that it was himself alone who had been invited, he said, "The letter said company, and I thought the lady wanted to see my boys."

The vote for ratification of the new Free State Convention was carried on the 22d ultimo by something near 60,000 votes, a majority of all the voters in the State at the time. The ticket for Governor and members of the General Assembly, it is believed, has been carried by a still larger vote, and is of course elected. The Legislature, under the amended Constitution, meets on Monday, the 3d day of April.

OF THE 40,000 Chinese in California, about 30,000 are engaged as miners, each paying, or supposed to pay, a monthly tax of \$4—\$12,000 a month to the State and county revenue. About 2,500 work on ranches; about 1,000 as cooks and private servants. Nearly 2,000 are females, and nearly 5,000 are merchants and traders.

Miss Mary Land, a native of New York but for the last twenty years a resident of Philadelphia, died recently at the advanced age of one hundred and two years. She remembered vividly each incident of the Revolution as it occurred in Philadelphia.

The Raleigh Register says that bitter curses "flow in a continuous stream from the Southern soul." Then that soul should be damned.—*Louisville Journal*.

## Attempted Apology for Andrew Johnson.

[From the New York Sun.]

While deprecating, in common with every American citizen who is keenly alive to the honor and dignity of his country, the conduct of Vice-President Johnson at the inauguration on the 4th of March, we would respectfully submit that the spirit in which it is commented upon in public and private, is scarcely less reprehensible than the offense which has been committed. Although we are keenly sensitive of the breach of propriety, good taste and sound sense, that has been committed by the magistrate holding the second office in the United States Government, and can realize to some degree the foreign enemies and domestic traitors, yet it is due to truth if not to charity to remember that there are not wanting some circumstances in this case which are calculated to place the object of so many fierce assaults in an attitude suggestive as much of pity as of condemnation. Though far from agreeing with many of the political views of Andrew Johnson, we recognize that there is not a man in the United States who has rendered more effective service to the Union cause. He has been in the very depths and whirlpool of secession, and held his ground from first to last, like a man. At a time when all the forces were against him, and when the treachery of Mr. Buchanan and the scarcely disguised vacillation of Mr. Lincoln and some of his advisers, and the course of a large portion of the public press, headed by the *New York Tribune*, all combined to render it extremely doubtful whether any active opposition would be offered to the formation of a Southern Slave Confederacy. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, in his place in the United States Senate, denounced Jeff. Davis and the other Southern traitors to their faces, and maintained that the American people would never submit to disunion and dismemberment. He resisted all the blandishments of the chivalry, and abandoned house, home, property and everything, for the Union, and he has ever been true to his record. As Governor of Tennessee he inspired all our Generals there with the saving grace of his indomitable spirit and strong will. It is no secret that at one time Nashville would have been evacuated for his opposition to the opinion of a well-known General, who maintained that it should be abandoned. In a strictly strategic point of view it should have been, for it had been flanked by Bragg's army. But pluck triumphed, and Nashville is ours to this day, and was the base for all Sherman's glorious successes. We who live peacefully at home cannot realize the fierce excitement and perils to which a border State Minister is or was subjected who dares to stand up for his principles. Still less can we comprehend the tremendous strain upon a leader of even Andrew Johnson's stalwart frame and robust mind. The over-excitement was too much for him at last. The strong man succumbed in his hour of triumph. At the moment when his services had been recognized by the American people, the Vice President elect was stricken down with an illness from which it was long doubtful whether he could recover. He did not die but has never been the same man since. We have no heart to recount the old, sad story of a resort to stimulants to recruit the shattered energies which had been wasted in the noblest of all causes. During our best, and our most anxious and quiet times, the excitement of ordinary politics broke down many of the strongest men. As compared with European statesmen, our public men do not live out half their days. But now when the events of a hundred years are crowded into the space of a few months, who can tell the wear and tear of brain and body of those who struggle in the heat and thick of the contest? It is, perhaps, his misfortune rather than his fault, that Andrew Johnson did not pass the ordeal unscathed. The excitement that produced his sickness followed him during his convalescence, and he resorted to strong drink to drown the clamor of office holders, that haunted President Taylor to his death. It still remains to be decided whether Vice President Johnson has survived the period of his usefulness, or whether his removal from his high position may not be necessary to the honor and dignity of our country. But in the future the memory of his services will eclipse his faults, and we who reap the benefits of his labors should not prejudice ourselves before posterity by judging too harshly a man to whom we owe so much.

The exports of Great Britain last year were \$160,000,000, and its imports \$200,000,000.

The annual yield of maple sugar is about 31,000,000 of pounds.

A NEGRO from Washington has just won a prize fight in England.

Mrs. ex-Senator Foster couldn't find a boarding place in Nashville. References were required.

One million bushels of grain are expected to come down the Minnesota river to St. Paul.

COMMERCIAL.

JANESVILLE, March 18, 1865.

The wheat market was again dull today, and we note a further decline of 1/2 cent in prices with sales at \$1.22 1/2 for milling samples, and \$1.20 1/2 for shipping grades, closing dull. Oats were also quiet 35c to 36c, selling at 35c 1/2. Other wheat unchanged.

WHEAT—Good to choice milling spring \$1.22 1/2; shipping grade, 1/2c to \$1.20.

FLOUR—Spring at retail \$1.00 to \$1.05. RYE—Quotable \$1.00 to \$1.05. BARLEY—Range at 80c to \$1.25 for full command to choice samples.

CORN—No. 2 \$1.00 to \$1.05; No. 3 72c to 74c; No. 4 60c to 62c.

OATS—Dull at 40c to 45c.

BEANS—Common to prime white 1.00 to 1.25; No. 1 1.25 to 1.50; No. 2 1.00 to 1.25; No. 3 75c to 1.00; No. 4 50c to 75c.

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## CITY AND COUNTY.

PROFESSOR PORTER, of Beloit College, will preach at the Congregational Church to-morrow morning and evening.

DELEGATES TO THE COUNTY CONVENTION.—William Knowles, A. A. Jackson and A. E. Burpee, are the delegates from the 1st Ward to the County Convention that meets on the 21st inst. to nominate a candidate for County Judge.

DONATION VISIT.—The friends of the Rev. C. L. Thompson are invited to a donation visit at his residence on High street on Tuesday evening, March 21, 1865.

BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

BUY THE DOCUMENTS.—Our friend "Jeems" who has presided so satisfactorily over the Post Office for the past four years, has been re-appointed Post Master, and his appointment has been confirmed by the Senate, the papers being received by him to-day. We congratulate Mr. Burgess on his good fortune.

STAND FIRM UNDER.—Wheat has fallen some twenty five cents per bushel in this city, during the last three days, and will probably decline still more if gold continues to drop. Other articles of food and raiment will probably follow suit. We look for a general decline in prices, and think it is a better time to sell than to buy.

SECOND WARD CIRCULAR.—At a caucus held in the Second Ward, yesterday afternoon, for choosing delegates to the Convention on the 21st inst., for nominating a candidate for County Judge, Mr. S. C. Burnham was called to the chair, and Capt. S. J. M. Putnam was selected as Secretary. Upon motion, the following named gentlemen were chosen delegates to the Convention: D. Allen, A. C. Bates, H. Jackson, and Capt. S. J. M. Putnam.

At a meeting of the electors of the Third Ward of the city of Janesville, on the 17th of March 1865, to elect two delegates to the County Convention to be held on the 21st, to nominate a candidate for County Judge, C. H. Conrad was chosen Chairman, and C. C. Keeler Secretary.

On motion C. R. Gibbs and John P. Dickson were elected delegates with power to choose substitutes.

C. H. CONRAD, Chairman.  
C. C. KEELER, Secretary.

At a meeting of the electors of the 4th Ward of the City of Janesville, held pursuant to notice at the office of G. Nettleton, Esq., on the 16th day of March, 1865, G. H. Williston was appointed Chairman, S. Ford, Jr., Secretary. William Merrill, G. S. Strasberger, Dexter D. Tracy, S. Ford, Jr. and G. H. Williston were elected delegates to the Judicial Convention to be held at the Court Room, on the 21st inst. On motion, and delegates were authorized to appoint substitutes.

G. H. WILLISTON, Ch'n.  
S. FORD, JR., Sec'y.

MCGREGOR & WESTERN RAILWAY.—We published a notice a few days since that the above named road had been leased by the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Railway Company, and now it is for us to mention the fact that Wm. B. Strong, Esq., of this city, has been appointed Superintendent of this road, and will soon leave us to enter upon the discharge of his duties in that position.

While we regret the necessity which calls Mr. Strong from our midst we are pleased to announce his promotion. Mr. Strong was appointed agent at Milton March 22d, 1865, afterwards at Whitewater, then at Monroe, and finally in June, 1865, he came to our city to represent the interest of the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Railway Company, where he has filled the position of local and general agent of the Southern Wisconsin Division of the Milwaukee & P. du C. Railway for the past seven years with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of our business men and citizens generally, and to the satisfaction of the people along the line of the road. His appointment as Superintendent is to take effect March 22d, 1865, and it will be noticed that it is just ten years to a day from the time of his first employment by the above company at Milton.

This success has been won by untiring energy in the discharge of the duties incidental to his position, and after years of faithful attention to the interests of the company, he is rewarded with this evidence of his appreciation. The culmination of his efforts to please must be a source of pleasure to himself and his host of friends.

We shall part with Mr. Strong with sincere regret, as we know him to be a true gentleman, honest and straight forward in all his business transactions. We most cordially recommend him to the kind consideration of our McGregor friends (he will make that place his home for the present) feeling the truth of the saying that "our loss is their gain." We hope that "our loss is their gain." We hope that he may be successful in his new position and that his most sanguine expectations may be realized.

W. S. Alexander formerly Chief Clerk in the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Railway office at this place, has been appointed as Mr. Strong's successor here. Mr. A. is well and favorably known in this community, and we welcome him back to Janesville, feeling confident that he will fill the place to which he has been appointed, in a manner which will satisfy to his employers and to the people.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported Expressly for the Gazette.

THE GREAT STORM.

Buffalo, March 17.—There is a great freshet in this vicinity. The Lake Shore, Erie and Central Roads are all more or less injured. The mails are delayed and telegraphic communication with the East is interrupted.

Dunkirk, March 17.—To E. S. Spencer, District Agent, Chicago.—The report of heavy damage to the Erie Railway is false. Small damages only on the Western Division. Trains will run regularly by Monday next.

Agent, Dunkirk.

Franklin, Pa., March 17.—We are having the greatest flood ever known in this region. The bridge at Oil City and the French Creek bridge at Franklin were swept away. Miles of railroad track are gone, and the telegraph lines on Oil Creek are washed away. Houses, tanks, barrels full and barrels empty cover the river. The loss is estimated by the million. The river is still rising.

Utica, N. Y., March 17.—The water in this vicinity is three feet higher than ever before known. The gas works are effectually stopped. All the fires are out, and no gas can be furnished to our citizens for days to come. The iron bridge across the river, built by the U. & R. R. Company was carried away about one o'clock. Little Falls is the farthest point that has been reached to-day. There are about two miles of telegraph poles and wires down this side of Little Falls. The extent of the damage east of that place is unknown.

Rochester, March 17.—There is the greatest flood in Rochester and vicinity ever known. The water in the river fills all the arches under the Aqueduct, and overflows the railroad bridge. It is several feet deep, running down Exchange street, and flows across Buffalo street, near the Arcade, filling all the cellars and covering the ground floors of many of the principal stores. No trains have left the city eastward on the Central or Genesee Valley Railroads since yesterday at eight o'clock. The water is still rising, but as it has subsided in the river at Mount Morris, it is hoped that no great damage will result more than has already been done. The railroad bridge has been, and is now in danger, but unless the water rises more it will probably remain safe.

The body of an unknown woman was found floating on Exchange street, having been washed down from above.

Buffalo, March 18.—We learn this morning from Rochester that the Erie and Central railroad bridge was swept away last night. It is reported that four men were drowned with it. The water is three feet deep in the Arcade buildings, preventing all ingress or egress.

All the lower portion of the city is under water. The damage is enormous. There is no communication from one part of the city to the other. The newspapers are unable to be published, the water extinguishing the fire in their engines. No telegraph communication east of Utica as yet.

FROM THE SOUTH.

New York, March 17.—The following is from the Jackson Mississippiian of the 23d ult:

A correspondence to the *Appeal*, from Selma, under date of the 16th inst., states that all the Trans-Mississippi troops will be immediately sent to Mobile.

Mr. Warren Adams, government courier, made a trip, a few days since, between Houston, Texas, and Brandon Mississippi, in eleven days, the quickest trip, the *Mobile Register* believes, yet made since the blockade of the Mississippi.

The *Mobile Courier* says: We hear of the capture of a large number of Trans-Mississippi troops, who are being sent to some command in the Trans-Mississippi Department. As we passed through Augusta lately he made a speech to a large crowd of citizens who called on him. In the course of his remarks he said he had brought out of Tennessee 20,000 of his men.

The barbers in Mobile issued a placard, stating their intention to increase the price of shaving to \$2, and hair cutting \$3. The Mayor then issued a proclamation reducing the first to 50 cents and the last to \$1. The barbers closed their shops. The Mayor's order being revoked, the barbers, under protest, opened their shops at the old rates.

A gentleman who left the immediate vicinity of Vicksburg at 10 o'clock p. m. day before yesterday, reports that the Yankee pickets near Mrs. Fisher's only five miles from Vicksburg, that all the infantry and much of the artillery have left and are leaving that post, it is positively stated, for the mouth of Red River, and that there is now only a small body of cavalry at and in the vicinity of Vicksburg, supposed to be under the command of Grierson.

Our informant distinctly heard the whistle of a large number of steamboats at the Vicksburg landing, which were there to transport troops below.

All quiet on the Big Back.

FROM MISSOURI.

St. Louis, Friday, March 17.—The State Convention passed an ordinance to-day, vacating all offices of Circuit Judges, Circuit Attorneys, Criminal Judges, Sheriffs, Probate Judges and Clerks, and all Courts of Record, from and after May 1st, by a vote of forty-three to five. The offices are all to be filled by the Governor. By this ordinance, eight hundred offices are made vacant at one blow. Governor Fletcher promises to re-appoint all the loyal men elected by the people, the object being to get rid of the disloyal.

In England they manufacture eighty miles of Atlantic telegraph cable every week.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That the members of the several companies, constituting the Fire Department of this city, will meet on the third Monday of March, 20th inst., at the Fire Engine House, No. 21, to nominate and elect a committee to the Common Council for appointment as City Engineer, one First Assistant Engineer and two Second Assistant Engineers, for the ensuing year. One of the companies is to be chosen by ballot. Dated Janesville, March 10th, 1865.

VARNISHES—Very superior Turpentine Varnishes, greatly improved by age, for sale at the PHILADELPHIA DRUGSTORE.



THE BATTLES BEFORE KINGSTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

Full Details of Operations on the 9th and 10th.

Between three and four o'clock on the afternoon of the 9th, Gen. Ruger came up and filled the trenches between the 1st and 2d divisions. This gave a new life to the entire line, and Col. Malloy made a charge upon the rebel rifle pits, partially regaining the ground he had formerly occupied. At 5:15 p.m. came on and the action ceased. Captain Esh, of the 12th New York cavalry, had lost two small howitzers, and Captain Kelley, of the 3d New York artillery, had lost a Napoleon gun. We had taken, perhaps, two hundred prisoners during the day.

On Wednesday, the 8th, although there was some inferior skirmishing on the 7th, between a small body of Skirmishers and the enemy's Skirmishers, which resulted in the latter being driven to their works at Jackson's Mills, about four and a half miles east of Kingston. There was subsequently more or less artillery firing till night came on, attended with insignificant results.

Wednesday forenoon, the 8th, the enemy gave evidence of a determination to attempt to turn our left flank, where the 15th Connecticut and the 27th Massachusetts were occupying the advance skirmish line. The rebel force that made this unexpected onset, is supposed to have been Hoke's division. They came upon us furiously, and the consequence was that a large portion of the two regiments mentioned above were taken prisoners, they having been completely out-flanked by the rebels, who pressed in upon them from the rear and the sides, gobbling them up nearly en masse. The 27th Massachusetts numbered not far from two hundred. Lieutenant Colonel Bartholomew being in command. He was captured with his regiment. It is his second misfortune of the kind. He was once before captured when in Heckman's brigade, at Drury's Bluff. He was a most worthy officer, and his command fought like heroes before surrendering; but it was against far too great odds. The 15th Connecticut numbered twelve or thirteen hundred men, including a few fragments of other regiments that were with them, and a large portion of them were captured. Major Osborne, who was in command, was wounded and taken prisoner.

Just previous to this the enemy had advanced with similar impetuosity in front of the first and second divisions, and captured portions of three or four companies of the 12th New York cavalry. Many of these three commands made good their escape in the confusion that occurred and afterwards, some have struggled in from time to time even up to the present moment.

The left of the line was held by the second division, Gen. S. P. Carter in command, and some of the most desperate fighting occurred in their front. The 27th Massachusetts, when they found themselves being surrounded, fought like Trojans, resisting to the bayonet when their ammunition became exhausted. They deserved a more glorious fate than they met. Those of the 15th Connecticut who were captured displayed equal valor.

Previous to the capture of these regiments Gen. Carter was killed in the line, and was particularly exposed to the fire of the enemy. Afterwards, on the afternoon of the eighth, he had his horse shot under him, and the rest of the day he performed the most of his duties on foot. His conduct is well illustrated in the fact that he bore off in his arms, from the line of skirmishers, a soldier who was wounded. Such instances of courage, magnanimity and devotion to his troops, make him an object of idolatry with the latter, and they universally speak of him with admiration. He is a man of few words, but of iron will and sturdy action, and a true soldier at all times.

To partially compensate for the loss of the regiments above named, Col. Savage of the 12th New York cavalry, afterwards made a detour towards the rear of the enemy with a portion of his command, capturing between fifty and one hundred rebels, a few wagons and a surgeon. The same afternoon, also, an attack was made upon our right, occupied by the 1st division commanded by General Innes N. Palmer; but it was repulsed without difficulty and without any serious loss of life.

Our line at this time (afternoon of the 8th) was in front of Jackson's creek, at one point on which (Jackson's Mills, previously mentioned), the rebels had their strongest position. In the early part of the afternoon Col. Malloy, of the 17th Wisconsin, but now in command of the 1st brigade, 2d division, was winning laurels by the gallant and successful opposition he was presenting to any further advances upon our left. He must be confessed, however, that it was a trying task, inasmuch as many of his troops were small, fragments of regiments from different States, many of them being without officers of their own, some of them being convalescents, others new recruits, and all but little disciplined under their new organization. They were a part of the provisional division which Gen. Meagher was to have commanded, but which now largely entered into the make up of Gen. Carter's division, and partially into that of Gen. Palmer's.

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On Thursday morning, the 9th, Malloy fully regained his original position, and continued to hold it. The enemy charged upon him three times in the forenoon, and were each time easily repulsed, with some loss of life, and a small loss of prisoners to them. The afternoon was mostly occupied with light skirmishing along the whole line. About two hundred prisoners were taken during the day. We still held our original line, ample breastworks having been erected, and stout hearts occupying both them and the skirmish pits.

All through the evening of the 9th, and the night and morning of the 10th and 11th, rebel fury again belched forth. They had evidently learned of something that urged them to unusual desperation, and we afterwards learned that it must have been the reception of intelligence by them that Gen. Grant was coming overland to join Cox. This, of course, necessitated a furious and speedy onset upon Cox, in order to annihilate him before Cox should come up and prove a couch of thorns to them. All night long they charged again and again, making six or seven different charges, amid a roar of musketry and cannon that was deafening and terrible as it swept and surged through the night air. They had driven back our skirmish line from their rifle pits to the breastworks, and they seemed determined to bring their hordes over into these. But the water was sent bounding back time after time, and finally, on the morning of the 10th, as they attempted another flank movement upon our left, it is said that we took from them an entire regiment of Alabamians. From this time their ardor began to diminish, and yesterday afternoon when I left the immediate scene of action there was every prospect that we would soon regain the skirmish pits and win a handsome victory over the meddled foe.

The list of killed and wounded from the operations of yesterday and the night before will be quite heavy on both sides, though much more so with them than with us, from the fact that they indulged in some most foolhardy charges. We have probably taken, from the commencement up to last evening, not far from two thousand prisoners.

School Houses and Schools.

Wisconsin, or at least the Southern part of it, is deficient in one thing, and that is good school-houses. Go through villages, towns, and counties even, and you are everywhere struck with the dilapidated condition of the school-houses. We doubt not that there are, indeed we know there are, some commodious and comfortable "halls of learning," and to the citizens of such districts we give all due honor and praise; but as a general thing they are built in some low, wet place, unfit for education. A few logs rolled together, three or four windows, benches ranged along the walls, too low for the large pupils, and a high ceiling for the small ones, a square hole peeped half way to the ceiling and one chair for the accumulation of the teacher, constitutes a very correct representation of many of our Wisconsin school-houses. Recently we passed through a small village. While waiting for the changing of horses, &c., the lady of the house vouchsafed to us the information that their teacher was worth "just nothing at all." We asked, "have you visited the school?" "No, no don't want to," was the ungracious reply. We mildly suggested that perhaps the district was more at fault than the teacher, and, asking the direction, we went to see the "worthless teacher." We found the school house a perfect hovel, and altogether dismal enough to frighten away the most earnest seeker after knowledge. The teacher was a poor, pale looking lady of perhaps twenty years of age, and on our expressing our sympathy with her numerous cares and trials, she burst into a flood of tears. She told us that her school numbered forty scholars of all ages; that she received sixteen dollars per month, and boarded herself, and that not a single person had visited her during the term. "But," she added, "I must either teach or starve, and sometimes I think, God forgive me, that I should prefer the latter."

Now this is only one instance. There are thousands just such. Poor school-houses, poor pay and no sympathy. There will be poor schools just so long as this thing continues. We adjure the friends of education in Wisconsin. We implore them by all they hold dear; by their love of knowledge, by their veneration of liberty, by their regard for future posterity, by their hope of the glory of the nation, and by their wish for the well being of youth, to institute a reform in these things. Do not procrastinate. Now is the time.

A Prophet without Honor in His Own Country.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison is a native of Newburyport, Massachusetts, and, save there, has been prophet without honor. In 1820, on the eve of establishing *The Liberator*, he was denied a hearing by his fellow-citizens, being excluded not less from their churches than from the public halls. He never appealed again for an audience, and in his long crusade of thirty-five years against the system of slavery forbore to return to his birthplace as a preacher of the doctrine which has been nearest his heart. Mr. Garrison has lived to see the enormity of slavery, and the necessity of its immediate overthrow. Last month he had the supreme satisfaction of being invited by his townsmen to join with them in celebrating the birthday of that eminent Abolitionist, George Washington. He complied, with feelings which may be imagined, and the occasion, as reported in the Newburyport papers and by eye-witnesses, was a joyous and impressive. Mr. Garrison vindicated without assent or ungrudgingness his past career, asserted the loftiness of his motives and the purity and lawfulness of his mode of agitation, and disclaimed especial credit as the pioneer of a triumphant reform. The poet Whitier was expected to be present, and was, in the sense that he is present with every household in the land—in his immortal verses—contributing a fervent hymn of thanksgiving, which was sung in the spirit in which it was conceived. Almost simultaneous with this personal and national celebration, Mr. Garrison's oldest son, a Lieutenant in the 55th (colored) Massachusetts regiment, was leading his company through the streets of Charleston to the music and the words of the "John Brown Song," which surely never more have rung out so true and the ruins of that accursed city. Has the war produced more striking evidence than these of the revolution in which we are involved?—Independent.

Petroleum Literature.

GAMBLING IN OIL STOCKS. The Philadelphia Ledger, in an article on the great demand for oil stocks existing in that city, says: "It is astonishing to see how many persons who are bold and enterprising in the oil business, and who have invested thousands of dollars in oil stocks without any positive knowledge of the value of the property in which they invest; parties, too, careful in everything else, and who would not be induced to take a house and lot at home until the title had passed the most critical legal inspection. There is a gambling recklessness in this whole business in oil shares that is truly wonderful to witness. There is, no doubt, a valuable deposit of oil in this state, and perhaps elsewhere, but the real history of the best producing wells has not a tittle of the influence in stimulating the market in the way of sales that is caused by the report that Mr. A. or Mr. B., who last week bought a hundred or a thousand shares at one or two dollars each, had sold them out at ten dollars each. Each buyer hopes to do as well, and utterly ignorant of the value of the thing bought, and unconscious of what is really the fact, that for every success of the character proclaimed, there have been a dozen failures, which the unlucky sufferers are careful to keep from view. There is a madness in the whole movement that, to the more considerate, is the most unaccountable outside of what seems to be a fact, that there is a propensity in human nature to gamble. Without any disposition to check any enterprises that aims to develop the oil resources of the state, a word of caution just now, though we hardly think it will be taken, can do no harm; still we will say with equal force here. There is no exaggeration in the view here advanced, and no prudent man will disregard the lesson they teach or the warning they carry."

A BIG THING IN OIL SPECULATION.

The record of great expectations realized and of fortunes achieved in an almost incredible short space of period, in the oil regions of Pennsylvania, is like a romance of the Arabian Nights. Reports current here for several days, which make a former resident in the most humble circumstances a veritable millionaire, are to be correct. John Brown, Jr., a former journeyman tailor, and subsequently Lieutenant Colonel in the 101st New York volunteers, is the fortunate individual. After a long season of prospecting in the oil region, which apparently resulted in nothing less than saddling him with obligations which promised nothing but hopeless ruin, he left that region with scarce money enough to take him out of the state. At Buffalo he was met by several oil speculators, who astonished him by offering him \$50,000 for his interest in a tract of land at Pitts Hole on Oil creek. But, like the true oil speculator, Brown declined the offer and declared he would have more or bust. On to the oil region he went, and there found that his interest in a newly developed flowing well was highly valuable. The result was that inside of three days from that time, Brown learned that he was not a beggar—he possessed a round million of dollars in greenbacks, which were readily paid him by New York parties. Brown the penniless tailor, has become Brown the millionaire.—Syracuse N. Y. Journal.

Good and Bad Apples.

One day Robert's father saw him playing with some boys who were rude and unamused. He had observed for some time a change for the worse in his son, and now he knew the cause. He was very sorry, but he said nothing to Robert at the time.

In the evening he brought from the garden six beautiful red-checked apples, put them on a plate, and presented them to Robert. He was very much pleased at his father's kindness, and thanked him. "You must lay them aside for a few days, that they may become mellow," said the father. And Robert cheerfully placed the plate with the apples in his mother's room.

Just as he was putting them aside, his father laid on the plate a rotten apple, which was quite rotten, and desired him to allow it to remain there.

"But father," said Robert, "the rotten apple will spoil all the others."

"Do you think so?" Why should not the fresh apples rather make a rotten one fresh?" said his father. And with these words he shut the door of the room.

Eight days afterward, he asked his son to open the door and take out the apples. But what a sight presented itself! The six apples which had been so sound and red-checked, were now quite rotten, and spread a bad smell through the room.

"Oh, papa!" cried he, "did I not tell you that the rotten apple would spoil the good ones? yet you did not listen to me."

"My boy," said the father, "have I not told you often that the company of bad children will make you bad? yet you did not listen to me. See, in the condition of the apples that which will happen to you if you keep company with wicked boys."

Robert did not forget the lesson. When any of his former playfellows asked him to join in their sports, he thought of the rotten apples, and kept himself apart from them.

THE EXPOS OF GOLD FROM RICHMOND.

The exodus of gold is finally under way. The farmer's bank follows swiftly upon the public enemy will soon hold all the gold heretofore so well guarded and defended by the army. The supplies of the country cannot be secured without gold. The banks have all the gold. Without supplies the city of Richmond and the State of Virginia must be abandoned. The banks are squandering the gold, defeating the securing of supplies, and rendering the surrender of Richmond to the enemy imperative. And all this for the dishonest and disreputable end of shoving their own notes. Shall this thing be permitted? Will the citizens of Richmond quietly submit to this? That the gold in the banks of Richmond would place the defense of the city and the holding of the state beyond danger, we entertain no doubt whatever. General Lee's army can defend its lines if it is fed; but without gold, it is almost impossible to procure the necessary supplies. The banks hold gold enough to procure twelve months' supplies for the army. If they are permitted to depart this gold to the enemy, then the people will have to give up their supplies, or give up the state. The laws of the land impede its defense. Behind those laws selfishness has entrenched itself, and mocks patriotism. Shall these laws be permitted to shield offenders against the public safety, such as those of the State of Virginia, we call upon the legislature to come forward, and arrest this unpatriotic subterfuge for shoving paper.—Richmond Examiner, March 10.

The last words of Cardinal Wiseman are noteworthy. Opening his eyes, after a short respite from pain, and with a smile playing on his features, he said to his attendants: "Well, here I am at last, like a child from school, going home for the holidays."

A pleasant little recruiting fraud in Rhode Island amounts to \$100,000.

HEALTHY AND IMPURE BLOOD.

The blood is that fluid which gives life and vitality to every portion of animal nature; and will likewise disseminate the seeds of disease, whenever it shall become charged with impurities, and, likewise, be the cause of death, or the existence of disease. The substances produced by the decomposition of the human body are, lime, carbon, ammonia, nitric acid, hydrogen, nitrogen, and carbonic acid gas, with several others, as water, bile, &c. In order that these useless materials, which have rendered their office in the animal economy, should be properly eliminated from the system, the great Architect of our organization has constructed, as with numerous excretory organs, as the skin, lungs, bowels, kidneys, &c. The healthy condition of all these excretory organs is of much greater importance than many imagine, for the moment they become inefficient in their action, torpid, irritated, or of an inflammatory character, be assured that disease has commenced in some location and requires attention, or gradually must the health of the system become undermined.

From various causes, the blood may become so diseased in character that it becomes impossible for it to produce healthy solids; and although solids may be collected, yet they will be formed from such blood, the individual system throughout becomes weak, sickly, and incapable of acquiring vigor or energy, attended with nervousness, lassitude, depression of spirits, piles, rheumatism, &c.

If one organ of the body be weaker in structure than another, that organ would be most likely to become seriously diseased, in consequence of its inability to resist the influence of disease action, particularly as the blood containing this morbid matter of course circulates through the system, and thus imparts to it a morbid character, which is healthy and sound, whereby time would be given for the blood to deposit in such weakened organ any morbid matter, with which it might be charged. If the blood be charged with carbon and the lungs the weakest organ, they would become diseased, followed by deep-seated diseases, ulcers or vomica. Just so with the kidneys, heart, or any portion of the system which was the weakest, let the blood be impure from what cause it might; if the blood be too highly charged with lime and the lungs the weakest, tubercles would form in them, as tubercles in the lungs are formed from carbonate and phosphate of lime, glued together by mucus. If the liver was weakest, biliary calculi would form, and in the kidneys, urinary calculi. The same conditions may take place from bile, ammonia, or other impurities charging the blood, and the symptoms in each case be precisely alike, yet the conditions of the disease, and the remedies required for relief are entirely different.

It is in the blood that every respect as it is possible to imagine. If the blood is impure, it is capable of being charged with lime, carbon, bile, mucus, &c., inducing disease in the weakest organ, how is it possible to compound any preparation capable of subduing, healing, or even relieving these various conditions from which disease may arise? Will an effect cause until the cause is removed, and is it possible that these causes can be eradicated by the same agent? It is utterly impossible, and contrary to well understood natural law. You can not expect to cure a disease by such a probability for one moment. No person can prescribe a remedy that will purify the blood, or can be capable of knowing what substance charges the blood, and renders it impure. The scientific man—who by his analysis and other means has rendered himself familiar with the constituents of the blood, knows what its constituents should be to render it healthy, and can determine immediately, by the tongue itself, what the morbid matter in the blood may be which renders it unhealthy, and if sufficiently versed in chemistry, he would be able to prevent what agent to make use of, to expel the carbon, lime, bile, mucus, or other deleterious property from the blood, and thus prevent tubercles, begin to recover from disease, or what it might, unless the system had previously become too far exhausted for remediation. We cannot attach too much importance to the blood. As it forms the entire human organization it is reasonable to conclude that if it contains only those constituents in their due proportion which all parts of the system require for their growth and sustenance there can be no disease. On the contrary, suppose the blood to be charged with foreign substances, as putrescent or effete matter, or possesses some of its constituents in an undue proportion, what possibility would there be for such impure blood to produce health? The only medicine that should be employed in any chronic disease whatever, and which will reach the primary, or "hot" cause, that cause exists in the blood, and no where else. Having ourselves analyzed all the fluids and solids of the human body, both in a state of health and disease, it is a known means difficult for us to understand when an organ is diseased, and what that unhealthy condition of the blood is which produces it. We are thus prepared to select that article, capable of changing that condition of the blood and rendering it healthy. The blood will then impart the long-sought and nutritive principle to all parts of the system, and especially to the affected part—and health as a natural result must follow. Diseases of the Lungs, Throat, Head, Heart, Stomach, Kidneys, Liver and all chronic diseases we exclusively treat. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call, make such interrogations as they see fit—better explanations and details for themselves upon the utility of the medicine of my system of practice.

I shall be for consultation on my next visit at Janesville, Wis., during Wednesday and Sunday the 1st and 2nd of April. DR. T. CLARENCE PRICE. Tel. 174dndw7te734.

CITY NOTICES.

FOR BUSINESS EDUCATION.—Go to Bryant, Stratton and Spencer's Milwaukee Commercial College. "The best is the cheapest." The college paper is sent free to any address. dawlyte737.

GROCERIES.—Conrad & Vankirk, at the old stand of C. H. Conrad are offering their stock of groceries at a great reduction from former prices. The assortment and quality of their stock is unequalled in the city, and we advise all in want of goods to their line to give them a call. d3dndw7te734.

ADJOURNED MONTHLY MEETING OF WASHINGTON ENGINE CO. NO. 3.

Let all be present as there is business of importance before the meeting. By order of the Foreman.

A. J. OLDS, Secretary.

Janesville, March 16th 1865.

mar1742d.

THE GRAND GIFT CONCERT.

It will not have escaped the attention of our readers that Prof. Balch, of Milwaukee, gives a grand concert in Milwaukee on the 22d of March, at which a large number of rich and valuable prizes are to be distributed. The gentlemen engaged with the Professor in this enterprise are substantial and reliable business men, who in the management of a similar entertainment for the past three years have made it a complete success. Eng. King, at the Post Office, is the agent for the sale of tickets in this city and vicinity. d3dndw7te734.

DISPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, AND DEBILITY.

DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC.—We can recommend those suffering with Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility. For sale by Druggists generally at \$1 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O. E. F. Corwell Wholesale agent for Wisconsin. aug23dawly.

ON ALL SIDES WE HEAR THE MERITS OF THE GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE EXTOLLED.

The ladies declare it the "very best," and prove it to us in so many undeniable facts that we are bound to confess our conviction of the truth of the declaration. What other machine will enable you to so beautifully, braided elegantly, hem so faultlessly, quilt so evenly, stitch so accurately, gather so regularly, sew so easily? None, we are confident, worthy of rivalry. 134dndw7te737.

SEWING-MACHINES.—Of the many improvements and improvements of sewing-machines, none have so satisfactorily stood the test of time and service as Grover & Baker's. They have taken the highest premium at the recent State Fairs of fifteen States; they have, moreover, received the warmest encomiums from all persons who have ever used the machines, and those who have had opportunities to compare the different styles of machines, generally prefer Grover & Baker's to any other. They do the work neatly and well, do not get out of order, and are readily adapted to any kind of sewing. We would advise our lady readers, who are in want of a sewing machine, to call at Grover & Baker's.—Brooklyn Standard.

Offices No. 13 Newhall House, Milwaukee, and No. 3 Hyatt House Block, Janesville. H. M. WATER, mar1743dndw7te737. Agent.

Miscellaneous.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Substitution Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three tenths per cent. interest, per annum known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of August 1st, 1864, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into United States Bonds, bearing seven and three tenths per cent. interest, per annum known as the

U. S. 6-20 Six per cent.

Gold-Bearing Bonds

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including gold interest from Nov., which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum. Besides its exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a \$50 note.	
Two cents	\$100
Ten	\$500
30	\$1000
61	\$3000

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than \$200,000,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next 60 or 90 days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Banks throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE, Substitution Agent, P. O. Box 104, Janesville.

Subscriptions will be received by the FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Janesville, ROCK COUNTY NATIONAL BANK of Janesville. Tel. 1743dndw7te737.

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CAPITAL, \$1,000,000, PAID IN.

Fiscal Agent of the United States, AND SPECIAL AGENT FOR JAY COOKE, SUBSTITUTION AGENT.

Will deliver 7-30 Notes, Free of charge, by express, in all parts of the country, and receive in payment Checks on New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, current bills, and all five per cent. interest notes, with interest to date of subscription. Orders sent by mail will be promptly filled.

This Bank receives the accounts of Banks and Bankers on favorable terms; also of individuals keeping New York accounts. J. C. ORVIS, President, mar1743dndw7te737. J. T. HILL, Cashier.

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Skiff & Gaylord's Minstrels.

THE GREAT EASTERN TROUPE

20 Star Performers.

Who will appear in an entirely new and original program, not copied by any other troupe, and in conjunction with the Band are Messrs. Coleman, Ward, the Champion Double Clog Dancers, who challenge the world to a contest of \$1,000 to compete with them. 23. See Program.

Tickets—50 cts. (Gallery)—25 cts. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commence a quarter to 8.

SKIFF & GAYLORD, Managers & Proprietors. C. E. RICHARDSON, Agent. mar1743dndw7te737.

MILWAUKEE & PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY.

Trains leave Janesville as follows: For Prairie du Chien at 5:20 p.m. For Milwaukee at 5:15 p.m. For Monroe at 5:10 p.m. For Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien (freight) 5:20 p.m.

Trains arrive at Janesville, as follows: From Prairie du Chien at 3:15 p.m. From Milwaukee at 3:10 p.m. From Monroe at 3:05 p.m. From Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien (freight) 3:15 p.m.

The 9:15 P. M. train leaves for Prairie du Chien Saturday and Sunday.

The 9:15 P. M. train leaves for Milwaukee Sunday night and not Saturday.

W. M. STRONG, General Agent Southern Wis. Div. GEO. L. BENTLEY, Ticket Agent.

TOILET ARTICLES BRUSHES.

Combs, Porte Monnaie, Wallets, Pocket Knives, and all the latest novelties in the line of toilet articles, at the lowest prices. J. PROFFER, 120 N. 2nd St., Janesville.

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STAPLE GOODS!

In the same proportion. We shall sell our entire stock of

PLAIDS, PLAIN FRENCH MERINOS,

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And our entire stock of Dry Goods AT COST, and some of them less than cost.

SMITH & BOSTWICK, Janesville, February 11, 1865. d3dndw7te737.

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Will deliver 7-30 Notes, Free of charge, by express, in all parts of the country, and receive in payment Checks on New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, current bills, and all five per



**FOR SALE.**—I offer for sale my house on Main street. The grounds are well cultivated and fruit trees. A. E. ALLEN, mar12d4000.

**FOR SALE.**—Two full building lots in the Second Ward, in the Third Ward. They will sell at a good price. D. C. BAYNE, at the Postoffice, mar12d4000.

**FOR SALE.**—My house on the west side of Madison street, second house south of Madison street, between the railroad and the river. It is a good house, with a good lot. W. B. NOTES, mar12d4000.

**PLANTATION FOR SALE.**—A beautiful plantation for sale by W. C. BAYNE, Room in Lumber Block, 2nd floor, Janesville, Sept. 29, 1901. mar12d4000.

**DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE.**—Only one block from the Postoffice, on North Second street, in the Second Ward. Two good lots on the premises. Inquire of U. A. YOSUNG, mar12d4000.

**BUILDING AND OTHER LOTS.**—At very low prices on liberal terms of credit. I have a lot of desirable lots in the city of Janesville, situated in Rockport and in Madison. Apply to J. H. CONGER, Janesville, mar12d4000.

**WANTED EMPLOYMENT.**—A young man who has had several years' experience in the grocery business, with a situation in some store, grocery or office. Enquire at the Gazette Office, or address P. O. Box 124, Janesville, March 24, 1902. mar12d4000.

**FOR SALE.**—40 acres of land in the city of Janesville, situated in the Second Ward, between the railroad and the river. It is a good house, with a good lot. W. B. NOTES, mar12d4000.

**FOR SALE.**—A good house, with a good lot, situated in the Second Ward, in the Third Ward. They will sell at a good price. D. C. BAYNE, at the Postoffice, mar12d4000.

**\$5. REWARD.**—Lost. At Janesville, between 8 and 9 o'clock p. m., a pocket book containing about fifty dollars and other valuables. The owner will reward the finder with \$5.00. J. H. CONGER, Janesville, mar12d4000.

**GREASE WANTED.**—10,000 lbs. for which I will pay the highest market price in cash. Tallow, Chandel, Soap and Candle manufacturer, Janesville, Wis. Office at James Long's Garage, opposite the Hyatt House. mar12d4000.

**FOR SALE.**—23 wood lots situated near Janesville, Rock county. Also 30 acres of land, each suitable for a farm. The lots are well watered and convenient. These lands are known as the Janesville wood lots. Apply to J. H. CONGER, Janesville, mar12d4000.

**TO RENT.**—For one or more years, the brick building immediately opposite the Hyatt House, the very best location in this city for the purpose for which it is now used. It consists of a Blacksmith Shop, with four forges, wagon shop and large room over the building used for a paint shop. For terms, etc., apply to J. H. CONGER, Janesville, mar12d4000.

**WANTED.**—Male and female help. Farm hands, butchers, waiters, barkeepers, seamstresses, chambermaids and girls for general housework. Can obtain situation by applying to the agent at the Gazette Office, or at the Hyatt House, 110 S. Clark St., Room 21, with stamp and reference. mar12d4000.

**A GOOD OPENING.**—PARTNER. A wanted. To want a good active business man with some capital of from ten to twenty thousand dollars, to manage a large business which we cannot supply the demand, and which yields large profits. Particulars given on application. J. H. CONGER, Janesville, mar12d4000.

**FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN.**—40 acres of excellent land, with a fine house and a large barn, situated in the town of Janesville, on the middle road between the Hyatt and the Janesville. A good house and barn will be taken as part payment. Inquire of J. H. CONGER, at the Hyatt House, Janesville, mar12d4000.

**TIMBER LOT FOR SALE.**—The north half of the northeast quarter of section 10, town 3 range 12, (being near the farm of A. W. Pope, the town of Janesville), is for sale at a low price and on easy terms. Also several other lots in the city of Janesville. Enquire of the subscriber at the First National Bank. mar12d4000.

**FOR SALE.**—I offer for sale at a low price a large house and lot, situated in the Second Ward, in the Third Ward. They will sell at a good price. D. C. BAYNE, at the Postoffice, mar12d4000.

**FOR SALE.**—The following described property in the city of Janesville: Lot 2 in block 8, block 10, except west half of lot 2 in block 10, lot 1 in block 10, lot 2 in block 10, lot 3 in block 10, lot 4 in block 10, lot 5 in block 10, lot 6 in block 10, lot 7 in block 10, lot 8 in block 10, lot 9 in block 10, lot 10 in block 10, lot 11 in block 10, lot 12 in block 10, lot 13 in block 10, lot 14 in block 10, lot 15 in block 10, lot 16 in block 10, lot 17 in block 10, lot 18 in block 10, lot 19 in block 10, lot 20 in block 10, lot 21 in block 10, lot 22 in block 10, lot 23 in block 10, lot 24 in block 10, lot 25 in block 10, lot 26 in block 10, lot 27 in block 10, lot 28 in block 10, lot 29 in block 10, lot 30 in block 10, lot 31 in block 10, lot 32 in block 10, lot 33 in block 10, lot 34 in block 10, lot 35 in block 10, lot 36 in block 10, lot 37 in block 10, lot 38 in block 10, lot 39 in block 10, lot 40 in block 10, lot 41 in block 10, lot 42 in block 10, lot 43 in block 10, lot 44 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RECUIT COURT, ROCK CO.  
TY - Meriden Brttenble Company, agal

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County, at his office, in the City of August, next, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., will receive, and will sign just all claims and demands of all persons deceased. Dated February 8th, 1865.

Fullaidown Ave 620 AMOS P. PR  
Com

**NIAGARA FIRE INS.**

OF THE

**CITY OF NEW**

*Cash Capital Paid In, . . . . .*

*Surplus January 1st, 1864, -*

All good fire risks taken at fair rates,  
andly adjusted and promptly paid.  
This Company now offers the security  
of Capital and handsome surplus.

**JOSEPH AND D. SMITH**  
J. SUTMAN, Secy.

1046